

Chepko, John Frazer, Michelle Hays, and sponsor, Jim Rexroad. They have made us all very proud!

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF J. BRUCE MCKINNEY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT HERSHEY ENTERTAINMENT & RESORTS COMPANY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize Mr. J. Bruce McKinney on the announcement of his retirement as Chairman of the Board of Directors at Hershey Entertainment & Resorts Company in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKinney, who turned 63 in February, held a wide variety of positions in his long and exemplary career. He attended Milton Hershey School, Dickinson College, Dickinson Law School, and the Pennsylvania State Executive Management Program. In 1966, Mr. McKinney began working as an executive staff assistant for Hershey Foods Corporation. Five years later, he joined the Hershey Entertainment & Resorts Company team (HERCO) as the assistant general manager for HERSHEY PARK, only to become general manager a mere one year later. Throughout the seventies and eighties, Mr. McKinney went on to hold various challenging, exciting, and prestigious senior officer positions in the Hershey area. Some of the most notable positions include: group vice president of Sports and Entertainment in 1974, senior vice president of HERCO's Commercial Group in 1981, and corporate executive vice president in 1985. Throughout his tenure at HERCO, Mr. McKinney is remembered chiefly for leading the team that brought the corporation out of near financial ruin to an extremely high level of prosperity, saving the company from certain failure. Because of his honorable services, a year later, on March 1, 1986, Mr. McKinney became the chief operating officer at HERCO, later assuming the role as chief executive officer on August 10, 1987, and then taking the position of chairman of the board on October 24, 1989. Mr. McKinney remained at HERCO for another eleven years, eventually becoming chief executive officer and chairman of the board. On September 22, 1999, after seven consecutive record-breaking years from 1993–2000, Mr. McKinney decided to respectfully retire from HERCO. Assuming Mr. McKinney's responsibilities is Mr. Scott J. Newkam, who was named president and chief executive officer.

Following his retirement, Mr. McKinney will continue to serve on the board of directors of the Hershey Trust Company and the M.S. Hershey Foundation. He will also tend to his duties on the board of managers for the Milton Hershey School, and serve as a director on the Team Pennsylvania Board, where he is instrumental in the promotion of regional cooperation. Even in his retirement, Mr. McKinney will continue to serve the community through his tireless efforts in ensuring the future prosperity of Hershey.

Mr. McKinney will continue to reside in Hershey, Pennsylvania with his wife Sally, two daughters, Kelly McKinney-Brakewood and

Kathleen McKinney-Gavazzi, and three grandchildren, Harrison, Eleanor, and Grace.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize Mr. McKinney for his tremendous career and life work in Hershey, and wish him the best of luck, in all his future endeavors.

HONORING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VFW POST 8677

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 40th anniversary of Veteran's of Foreign Wars Post 8677 in Fairview Heights, Illinois. Started on March 5, 1960, Post 8677 continues to lead efforts to support veterans and their needs in their community.

While VFW Post 8677 celebrates its 40th anniversary, the VFW organization itself celebrates the 100th anniversary of its existence. In 1898, several veterans of the Spanish-American War gathered together to form the basis of the VFW. Since then, the VFW organization has proven to be a driving force for veterans and their issues.

The VFW is considered to be one of the most powerful and influential force in the halls of Congress. Their efforts resulted in the creation of the House Veterans' Committee, the WW I bonus, the Veterans Day holiday, various GI bills, creation of the cabinet position of Veterans' Affairs and support on many veteran's health issues, such as Agent Orange and Persian Gulf related illness.

The VFW is 2 million members strong and represents a great cross section of our society. They work to promote citizenship and provide information about our national flag. They are actively involved in disaster relief efforts raising over a million dollars in assistance. They are a leading force in the creation of a WW II memorial and support ongoing efforts of our troops abroad by providing our troops with phone cards, gift packages and coordinating USO shows.

I cannot mention the VFW and not speak of the "Buddy Poppy" program. Since 1922, the poppy program has raised millions of dollars annually to support national and local veteran's service programs. As a means of rehabilitation, the poppies themselves are assembled by patients in VA and State veterans homes.

VFW Post 8677 in Fairview Heights has been a leader in the local community by providing leadership on veterans issues in my congressional district. They, along with the other posts in the area, create a firm footing for veteran's assistance, advocacy and service. Post 8677 works with Pontiac and William Holiday schools for Red Ribbon Drug Awareness Day. They sponsor Khoury teams and Boy and Girl Scout troops. The post holds flag raising ceremonies on Memorial Day, Veterans Day and Flag Day. Each month, members of the Post volunteer their time and the necessary items to veterans at the John Cochran VA Hospital and finally, every year both the Post and its auxiliary place flags on the grave sites of 3000 veterans at the Lakeview Memorial Cemetery.

Let us reflect with pride on our country and remember with gratitude the contributions of

the many loyal and courageous veterans who have given so much of themselves both at home and around the world to protect our freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 40 years of service of the VFW Post 8677 and to salute the members of the Post and Auxiliary both past and present for their service to the people of southwestern Illinois.

THE "RE-ELECT AMERICA" BUS TOUR BY BALINT VAZSONYI

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of the Center of the American Founding's "Re-Elect America" bus tour. The tour will make one of its first stops in Atlanta, Georgia this Friday, March 3, 2000.

The tour is being led by Balint Vazsonyi, a man who first came to America as a refugee from communism, and is now one of our foremost constitutional writers. Despite his arrival as an immigrant and the fact that he is a classical pianist by training, Balint has made enormous contributions to his adopted nation as a student and writer on constitutional history and principles.

Not content with writing a wildly popular book, "America's Thirty Years War," and becoming a columnist for the Washington Times, Balint has now resolved to follow in the footsteps of Alexis de Tocqueville, and travel across our country to ignite a national discussion about those values that make America what it is—the beacon of freedom for the entire world.

As we continue an extended period of economic prosperity, our nation cannot afford to ignore very serious threats to our culture, society, and political systems. We have to keep people engaged in finding solutions to the problems facing our nation in the 21st century. The "Re-Elect America" bus tour aims to do exactly that, by reminding people about the great institutions of our history, government and society. Balint Vazsonyi knows that unless our citizens know, understand, and appreciate our nation's history and institutions, then when those institutions are under attack, people don't appreciate them enough to come to their defense.

Visiting all 50 state capitols in a few short months is something very few of us would attempt. However, I am confident that with Balint Vazsonyi at the helm, this tour will be a roaring success. I wish him all the best on his stop in Georgia, and look forward to following his progress from there, all across this great and glorious land.

MRS. MELISSA TREZISE, A PIONEER OF EDUCATION

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a woman that has

dedicated her life to educating children. Mrs. Melissa Trezise has been a true pioneer in education. To preserve the history of education in rural Colorado in the early twentieth century, she has written her memoirs about what it was to be a teacher in rural Colorado in the 1930's.

Melissa knew from the time she was in elementary school she wanted to be a teacher. She wanted to help children learn how to read and write, but more importantly, she wanted to teach them about science, history and even art. Melissa taught math, science, geography, U.S. history, health, Colorado history, and agriculture. Students always looked forward to Friday's, not only because of the weekend, but also for their art classes.

Melissa's first school, Catamount School, was located centrally in the region. This meant that everyone has to travel to the school. There was no well near the school, so pupils and teacher had to bring their own water. Melissa recalls that this was not always convenient and they all tried not to get too dirty.

Recess is usually a student's favorite part of the school day. In this case, the teacher enjoyed recess just as much as the student. Melissa was the pitcher during the baseball games and she loved to jump rope with the students. Many people said they couldn't tell the difference between teacher and student when they were on the playground.

Melissa moved to different schools and taught a great many children, but she will always remain a favorite in the eyes of many former students. Melissa's career encompassed everything from one-room schoolhouses to the current Eagle Valley Elementary School.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I offer this tribute in honor of a legend in education, Melissa Trezise. She is a woman that deserves our highest respect and praise.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEWORK TAX INCENTIVE ACT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide a \$500 tax credit for telework. The purpose of my legislation is to provide an incentive to encourage more employers to consider telework for their employees. Telework should be a regular part of the 21st century workplace. The best part of telework is that it improves the quality of life for all.

Nearly 20 million Americans telework today, and according to experts, 40 percent of American jobs are compatible with telework. Telework reduces traffic congestion and air pollution. It reduces gas consumption and our dependency on foreign oil. Telework provides people with disabilities greater job opportunities. Telework helps fill our nation's labor market shortage. It is also a good way for retirees to pick up part-time work.

Companies save significantly when they have a strong telecommuting program. At one national telecommunications company, nearly 25 percent of its employees work from home at least 1 day per week. The company found positive results in the way of fewer days of

sick leave, better worker retention, and higher productivity.

According to a George Mason University (Fairfax, VA) study, for every 1 percent of the Washington metro region workforce that telecommutes, there is a 3-percent reduction in traffic delays. George Mason University has recently completed another study which suggests that on Friday mornings there is a 26- to 4-percent drop in traffic volume in the Washington metro region, a so-called "Friday effect."

This is promising news because it means that with just a 1- to 2-percent increase in the number of commuters who leave their cars parked and instead telework just 1 or 2 days per week, we could get to the so-called "Friday effect" all week long.

Last fall, I participated in Virginia Governor James Gilmore's telework task force. I want to take the opportunity to congratulate Governor Gilmore for his strong leadership and involvement in telework. The Governor's task force made a number of recommendations to increase and promote telework. One recommendation was to establish a tax credit toward the purchase and installation of electronic and computer equipment that allow an employee to telework. For example, the cost of a computer, fax machine, modem, phone, printer, software, copier, and other expenses necessary to enable telework could count toward a tax credit, provided the person worked at home a minimum number of days per year.

My legislation today would provide a \$500 tax credit "for expenses paid or incurred under a teleworking arrangement for furnishings and electronic information equipment which are used to enable an individual to telework." For example, the cost of a computer, fax machine, modem, software, etc., as well as home office furnishing would apply toward the credit. An employee must telework a minimum of 75 days per year to qualify for the tax credit. Both the employer and employee are eligible for the tax credit, but the tax credit goes to whomever absorbs the expense for setting up the at-home worksite.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have many groups joining in support of my legislation. Supporters include: the International Telework Association and Council, Northern Virginia Technology Council, Greater Washington Board of Trade, Covad Communications, National Town Builders Association, George Mason University, Litton Industries, Orbital Sciences Corporation, Consumer Electronic Association, Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, Capnet, BTG Corporation, Electronic Industries Alliance, Telecommunications Industry Association, American Automobile Association Mid-Atlantic, Dimensions International Inc., Capunet, TManage, Science Applications International Corporation, AT&T, Virginia Economic Bridge, Computer Associates Incorporated, and Dyn Corp.

I have stated before that work is something you do, not someplace you go. Hopefully we can make telework as commonplace as the morning traffic report. There is nothing magical about strapping ourselves into a car and driving sometimes up to an hour and a half, arriving at a workplace and sitting before a computer. We can access the same information from a computer in our living rooms. Wouldn't it be great if we could replace the evening rush hour commute with time spent with the family, or coaching little league or other important quality of life matters?

Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues will consider signing on as a cosponsor of this proposal to promote telework and provide employees choices for the workplace.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIE MOORE II IN CELEBRATION OF BLACK HIS- TORY MONTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the history and heritage of African-Americans this month, I wish to take this opportunity today, February 18, 2000, to recognize a very special man who lives in my Congressional District of Minneapolis—Louis Moore II.

Louie Moore II—a respected historian, successful businessman, outstanding community leader, and a caring and kind citizen—has made countless contributions to his community, his state, and his country over the course of his 84 years.

Louie was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1916. He attended the now-closed Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul—where he quickly established a reputation as a star athlete, playing on the tennis and football teams and running track.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1938 and marrying Harriet Mayle a year later, Louie began his long and distinguished professional career. In 1939, Harriet and Louie moved to Washington, D.C. where Louie worked for the United States Department of Agriculture for several years. During the time the Moores lived in Washington, their only child, Louis III, was born.

In 1950, Louie moved his family back to St. Paul, where he served as a USDA grain inspector. In 1955 the family moved to Minneapolis. Louie started work as a marketing manager for General Mills Incorporated—one of the few people of color to work at the corporate level during that time—and later joined the marketing department of Minneapolis' International Multifoods Corporation. Louie has been widely recognized for his marketing skills and his business savvy, helping to launch several successful companies throughout the Minneapolis community.

Louie has also worked to educate others about the legacy of African-Americans in the state of Minnesota. He played a key role in compiling information for the publication of a book called *The Negro in Minnesota*. This book, published in 1961, detailed the accomplishments of African-Americans throughout the state's history.

After Louie's retirement from corporate life, he became actively involved with the Minnesota Historical Society. His interest was first sparked when he worked with the Society on plans for Minnesota's Statehood Centennial Celebration in the 1950's. He became a member of the Society's Executive Council in 1972, and today he serves as an Honorary Council Member of the Minnesota Historical Society Board.

Louie has been a member of several other community, civic, and social organizations throughout the Twin Cities. He has served on the Board of Directors at the Hallie Q. Brown Community Center and he was a board member of the Twin Cities Opportunity Industrialization Center. He has also served with the